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TERMS OF THE DAILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

A New Ferry.

WATER WORKS BILL.

Home for Aged Women.

GROUND RENTS.

Liquor Bill Passes.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

New Apportionment

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURGH, March 7, 1871.

SENATE.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bills Introduced.—By Mr. RUTAN, authorizing the courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies without capital.

A NEW FERRY.

Establishing a new ferry over the Ohio at Freedom.

NEW BRIGHTON WATERWORKS.

Enabling the New Brighton borough to establish waterworks.

Relative to fires and fire companies in New Brighton.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Private Calendar.—Among the Senate bills passed were: Incorporating a Home for the aged Protestant women of Pittsburgh.

GROUND RENTS.

Exempting ground rents in Allegheny county from taxation.

SCHOOL BILL.

Authoring the Peeble sub-School District of Pittsburgh to borrow money.

The local option.

LIQUOR BILL

passed the House finally very late last night, by a vote of 51 to 35, and was sent to the Senate. The Democrats on its final passage generally voted against the bill.

The special order for the afternoon was the APPORTIONMENT BILL

reported on Friday. Discussed generally.

MR. WHITE'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. WHITE offered a substitute for the Senatorial apportionment, changing the Philadelphia districts considerably, giving Bucks and Lehigh one, Carbon, Monroe, Luzerne and Wayne two, Centre, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Blair, Clinton, Forest, Clearfield and Elks one each, Bedford, Fulton and Somerset one, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata one, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson one, Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland one, Beaver and Washington one, Armstrong, Clair, Lawrence and Butler one, Venango and Mercer one, Crawford one, Erie and Warren one. This amendment was defeated by fifteen Republicans to seventeen Democratic votes.

SOUTHERN AMBULANCE.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendment making Clinton, Delaware and Montgomery a double district. Lost.

MR. RUTAN ON THE BILL.

Mr. RUTAN opposed the bill as presented by the Democracy as unfair on its face, giving the minority party a majority in both branches of the Legislature under this bill. The Democrats would have three majority in the Senate, and six in the House.

The framers of the bill claimed it would only give them one in the former and two in the latter—Somerset and Westmoreland.

It was calculated by Democrats as a Republican district, but in 1868 those counties gave a Democratic majority of one hundred and two, and in 1870 much larger. It was really intended to be a Democratic district. Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Forest, called a Republican district in 1869, gave a Republican majority of only forty-six, and in 1870 a majority of little over a hundred. This district was so arranged that their majorities were not only hundreds, but thousands. Luzerne, which for the last two years had wavered, was secured by annexing Monroe, Pike and Wayne, giving a Democratic majority. They also called the First District Republican, which they heretofore denied. Washington was separated from her natural connection with Beaver, and annexed to Greene and Fayette, making the district over two hundred votes in breath, between counties with no affinity whatever in interest or otherwise. Eight Democratic representative districts average seven thousand taxables, while twenty-one Republican representative districts average only nine thousand six hundred taxables, requiring twenty-five hundred more taxables to elect Republicans than are required to elect Democrats. Forty-seven Republicans would elect such a one thousand one hundred votes, and fifty-three Democrat, each only fifty-three hundred, on the basis of the vote of 1869, one thousand more votes being required to elect a Republican than to elect a Democrat. On the whole each Republican would represent nineteen thousand five hundred votes, each Democrat only fifteen thousand eight hundred votes, disfranchising fifty-two thousand Republican votes. Even at present, sixteen Republican Senators represent 274,050 voters, and sixteen Democratic Senators 236,669 votes. Sooner than pass this bill the Republicans should sit here till next October.

Messrs. DAVIS and WALLACE supported the bill, which passed to the first reading.

HOUSE.

BILLS.

Private Calendar.—The following Senate bills passed: Relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham.

REGISTRY OF LOTS.

Relating to the registry of lots in Birmingham.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Authorizing five annual Teachers' Institutes in Pittsburgh.

LIBERTY DISTRICT.

Authorizing the Liberty School District of Pittsburgh to borrow money and sell real estate, and levy a tax.

ANNEXATIONS TO ALLEGHENY CITY.

Annexing Reserve and McClure townships to Allegheny City for election and school purposes.

They go to the Governor for approval.

The following House bills passed:

ALLEGHENY CAR COMPANY.

Incorporating Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

SCHOOL FUND.

Enabling the School Directors of Mount Washington, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

TUNNEL COMPANY.

Supplement for Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

Mr. TAYLOR had the bill extending to

PUBLIC WHARVES

of Allegheny city killed.

ANOTHER BILL KILLED.

Mr ROBB had the bill relative to committing magistrates of Allegheny county killed.

CANADA.

The Northwestern Region—Trouble Among the Troops.

TORONTO, March 6.—Advices received from Winnepeg to the 15th February, state that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the volunteers, owing to alleged favoritism towards different battalions. A volunteer review had been ordered under arrest, supported by the corporals, but on the side of the latter wounded the Corporal of the Guard, and revival of the difficulties in the Northwest are possible. A meeting of the Provincial Legislature has been called to meet on the 16th inst. Election of Dominion Representatives. Members will endeavor to postpone the sitting until after the present excitement subsides. Lieutenant Irvine, who has returned from the Rocky Mountains, reports great ravages by the small pox on the plains and in the mission.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Rain Storms—News from Honolulu—Fig Island Affairs.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7—The heaviest rain for two years has fallen in southern parts of the State. The gale at Carson, Nevada, unroofed the new Catholic Church and did other great damage.

The Pacific Mail steamer, sixteen days from Honolulu, arrived. A vessel from the Fijis reports matters there in a very unsettled condition. The King offered the inhabitants of Kivahu city a charter, but the citizens were very jealous of the establishment of a police force that the meeting called to object it broke up in a row and the town and several islands are now without any regulation whatever save the will of the chiefs.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 56. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

42nd CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1871.

SENATE.

REPEAL OF INCOME TAX.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to abolish tax on incomes.

SUBMARINE TUNNEL BILL.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide additional commercial facilities in the port of New York, known as the Subparine Tunnel bill.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to remove logical and political disabilities from all persons on whom such are imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States, the same bill which passed the House last session, and failed in the Senate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Pool presented the memorial of James C. Abbott, of North Carolina, in which he claims to have received a clear majority of all the legal votes cast by the Legislature of that State at the recent election for United States Senator, on the ground that Z. B. Vance, being ineligible under the Constitution, was not entitled to be voted for, and has not, therefore, been elected. Mr. Abbott, therefore, asks leave to maint ain his claim to his seat in the Senate.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to regulate the service in the collection of Customs in the various ports of entry of the United States, and disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes. The bill contains a large number of provisions, looking to the general reform of the revenue service, especially in New York, embracing the naval office, surveyor's and appraiser's departments, and is designed to simplify and greatly reduce the expenses of collection of the revenue. The fourth section provides that the appointment of all officers of Customs requiring the concurrence of the Senate, shall be for the term of four years, and that they shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified, unless such officers shall not be removed during the term of such appointment, or shall for cause, and before any removal shall be made such officer shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and have an opportunity of being heard in his own defence. Mr. Fenton said he would ask consent to take up the bill early next week, with a view of submitting some remarks on it.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to the international Congress on penitentiary discipline &c., in Europe. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Sumner, it was stated that the proposed Congress would be held in Florence. The joint resolution was passed.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to provide stenographers for Circuit Courts of the United States.

All the bills introduced were laid on the table, to await the formation of Commissioners. The Vice President announced that the Senate then at ten minutes of one adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE.

NO PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee appointed by the House to join a like Committee from the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress is in session and ready to receive any communication he might make, reported that the Committee had discharged their duty, and that the President said he had no communication to make at present, but that he might have some communication to make in a few days or next week, and expressed a desire that during the present week no day should be fixed for a final adjournment of the two Houses.

ARKANSAS MEMBER.

Mr. BURDETT presented the claim of Mr. Boles to a seat as Representative from the Third District of Arkansas instead of Mr. Edwards, and moved the matter be referred to the Committee on Elections. Adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. NIBLACK, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution, directing the Speaker to proceed at once to the appointment of committees of the House.

Mr. POLAND submitted that that was not a question of privilege.

The Speaker decided that it was not, but said he was very glad that it was offered, and he would entertain it.

WAYS BUSINESS ATTENDED TO.

Mr. NIBLACK remarked that he was not in favor of Congress entering into new legislative business. He was in favor of the earliest adjournment, but he believed if there was any public reason for making it proper for Congress to sit on the 4th of March to elect its Speaker and other officers, that reason applied as well to the organization of committees of the House. He submitted that there was no propriety in Congress meeting on the 4th of March, at a great expense for mileage to the whole public district, to elect its speaker and other members, and then adjourn. The House was to-day in the position of a half-organized body, having the commander-in-chief, but no subordinate officers and nobody to take it into action. There were a number of

ELECTION CASES,

which should be decided at an early period of Congress, instead of being left, as was generally the case to the close of Congress, adding greatly to the mileage.

A FURTHER ARGUMENT.

He considered it important also, that members should know at an early day to what committee they were assigned, so that they might make themselves familiar with the general business of such Committees.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S VIEWS.

The Speaker stated his views on the subject. He said two years ago it was not for eleven days after organization that he was able to announce the standing Committees, and he persuaded that even that was unnecessarily long in many respects premature. He would heed very glad then to have had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the members position, character and tastes of members, which would have enabled him be thought to avoid some mistakes which possibly occurred. The present house consisted much more largely than any of its predecessors of new members and he had not been able to acquaint himself with their personal characteristics.

DECLINES TO APPOINT COMMITTEES.

Taking into view the decided manifestation of the House on Saturday in favor of adjournment, it was not his purpose unless otherwise instructed, by the House, to appoint standing committees until the December session, with the exception of committees on elections, mileage and public buildings, for the appointment of which four committees there was a specific necessity. If the House were to adjourn this evening, next fortnight he should from that standpoint regard it as decidedly inexpedient to announce standing committees the present session, but of course he was subject to the orders of the House.

ALL RIGHT—COX ENDORSES IT.

Mr. COX thought the suggestions of the Speaker eminently wise. He would not say here for anything to come from San Domingo or elsewhere, but would keep voting to adjourn until adjournment took place.

MR. ELDRIDGE AGREES, TOO.

Mr. ELDRIDGE agreed substantially in what his colleague, Mr. Niblack, had said.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

Mr. DAWES said he was one of those who believed that Congress legislated too much. He believed it would be well that we should Congress not to meet before December, according to ordinary custom for so many years. The meeting in March had been appointed as a special necessity, which necessity had now passed away, and he wished that the law for that purpose would be repealed. If the committee were appointed now and set to work, it was impossible to tell when Congress could adjourn. He hoped Mr. Niblack would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. WHEELER moved to lay the resolution on the table.

ATTENTION TO SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said the the House could not shut its eyes to the fact that there was a state of things in the southern part of the country which required legislation to enable the President to carry out the constitutional guarantees of protection to life, liberty and property secured to enter on his legislation, but he trusted it was in view of this condition of things that the President had intimated his desire that Congress should not fix any day for adjournment during this week. He quite agreed it was better not to appoint the general Committees of the House for the purpose of going into general legislation, but he did hope the House would not adjourn so soon. It would be little less than a crime in action, false to its duty to the Constitution if it adjourned, and left the state of things in the South that now was there, and left the President powerless to correct it. In this connection he sent to the clerk's desk to be read a report made to Governor Scott of South Carolina by John S. Hubbard, Chief Constable, stating that in Laurens county since the 15th of October, 1870, there had been a Judge of Probate and eleven others killed, fifty maltreated and one hundred and fifty driven from their homes in one county alone, as well as many outrages in other counties.

WOOD DOES'T WANT TO HEAR ABOUT IT.

The reading of the document was interrupted by a point of order made by Mr. Wood that it was not relevant to the question before the House. The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. NIBLACK offered to withdraw his resolution.

BILL LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Speaker expressed his preference to have the House vote upon the motion to lay on the table.

The question was taken, and the resolution laid on the table without yeas and nays.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, a bill to remove the political disabilities of Jno. H. Reiley, of Jasper county, Illinois, passed.

Mr. MARSHALL asked to have another bill passed establishing a court house in Illinois.

PRETTY PERTINENT.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected. If he could not have the people of the South protected from murder, he did not want post route bills.

COMMISSIONER ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, the Senate joint resolution, passed to-day for the appointment of a commissioner to the International Congress on Penitentiaries and Reformatory Discipline, was passed.

The House then at 1.40 adjourned till Thursday.

NEW YORK CITY.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment—Mayor Hall to Spread Himself on St. Patrick's Day—The Forger Van Estin—His Sentence—Australian Steamers—The Small Pox Raging, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 7, 1871.

CELEBRATION OF FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A number of colored citizens of New York met at Shiloh Church last evening to arrange for the commemoration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment on the 30th of March.

A. OAKEY HALL ON HORSEBACK.

Mayor Hall yesterday accepted an invitation from the Irish Societies to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day.

ANOTHER FIRE.

A fire occurred last night at the stables at 1399, 1401 and 1403 Broadway, owned by James J. Jenkins, James Murray and J. Van Olsen, damaging the stock to the amount of $7,000 and the building, owned by Martin Seabrskie, to the amount of $5,000. All insured.

FORGER SENTENCED.

The forger, Lewis M. Van Esten, upon whom the sentence of imprisonment for nine years was pronounced by Recorder Hackett on Friday, was to have been conveyed to Sing Sing direct from the court room, but he plead so earnestly, that one night's delay was granted to him.

SUICIDE CONTEMPLATED.

But it now appears that he sought delay in order to commit suicide, as the officers found when they came to remove him the next day that he had taken morphine. The dose was not effectual, however.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.

His period of imprisonment, under present sentence and that which will undoubtedly be pronounced against him in San Francisco, will be twenty-three years. The trial of Chadwick, the "pal" of Van Estin, who acted as his broker, was set for to-day, but it is deferred till Wednesday or Thursday, the case preceding it not having been completed, as was expected.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

A contract has just been signed by Vogel, Postmaster General of New Zealand, with Wm. H. Webb and Ben Holliday, of New York, for running a line of mail steamers every four weeks between San Francisco, New Zealand, Sidney and Melbourne. The contract provides for large ships, and of a speed to enable the mails between Sidney and London to be delivered in forty-eight days. The pioneer ship is to sail from San Francisco on the 8th of April. The mail contract by Hall's line ends this month. Vogel sails for London by the Russia to-morrow.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGE REPORT.

The Washington special correspondent to the New York *Evening Post* says: On Thursday the special Committee on alleged outrages in Southern States, will submit a report to the Senate, together with the evidence taken, amounting to nearly one thousand printed pages, and on the day following, it is said the President will send a special message to Congress, relating to the matter, and asking for legislation before adjournment.

THE FRENCH RELIEF COMMITTEE

have received the following telegram from London:

Our agent is personally distributing funds in the districts between Dieppe and Paris, where great distress exists.

[Signed.] BENJ. MARON.

THE SEA BRUTE DISCHARGED.

Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and and his mates, Bartlett S. Mayo and Henry Shields, charged with cruel and unusual punishment to their crew on board the ship, for which they were discharged by U. S. Commissioner Shields.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

The navigation of the Hudson will be resumed this week.

Small-pox prevails to a somewhat alarming extent in various parts of the city, as well as in Brooklyn and Hoboken.

ANOTHER SAIL CLEARED.

Capt. Grisdlie of the ship Old Colony, was declared to-day by a jury of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff presiding not guilty of the charge of manslaughter and unusual punishment on a portion of his crew.

WENDELL PHILLIPS LECTURES FOR THE FRENCH

Wendell Phillips lectured at Steinway Hall this evening to an immense audience for the benefit of the French sufferers by the war. He described in vived terms the present condition of France, and denounced Bismarck as the bigot of Europe. Alluding to the labor question he expressed the belief that the working classes would eventually triumph, and such names as Stewart and Vanderbilt be heard with wonder.

OHIO.

Foreign Missions—Cincinnati Branch—Savings Bank Failure—Fire—Infanticide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The Cincinnati branch of the Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing the States of Kentucky and West Virginia and Ohio celebrated the first anniversary to-day. Reports of the work are highly encouraging for the new movement. The receipts of the branches for the year have been over twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Resolutions were passed by the Chamber of Commerce to-day thanking Senators Sherman, Thurman and Morton, Representatives Holman and Stevenson, and Governor Hayes for their preserving the navigation of the Ohio river from obstructions.

Over five hundred emigrants from Ohio and Virginia passed through to-day en route for Rice county, Kansas.

The Convention of Masonic bodies of Ohio of the Scottish rite, which convened to-day was large. The number from other States is larger than usual. Visiting members are here from Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. To-night the visitors were received by the Grand Lodge of Perfection, in due Masonic honors.. The degrees appertaining to the Lodge were conferred on a large number of candidates.

The stockholders of the Springfield and Dayton short line railroad to-day ratified the contracts with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railways, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroads. The surveys will soon be in progress at both ends of the line.

MISSISSIPPI.

Riot in Court—Judge Killed by Negroes—Mayor Shot North.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MERIDIAN, March 7.—Yesterday, during the trial of three negroes before Justice Bramlette for riotous conduct, one prisoner named Finley alias Tyler shot and instantly killed Justice Bramlette. An indiscriminate firing ensued, and two negroes were killed in the court room. The negro who killed the justice jumped for the second story window and was pursued and shot to death by the Sheriff and his posse. The citizens assembled in large numbers and with arms assisted the officers and Sheriff, who commanded them to disarm the negroes. In the execution of this order, several negroes were killed by the Sheriff's party during last night. The total number of persons killed as far as positively known was seven—six negroes and Judge Bramlette.

The Mayor, Wm. Burgess, on his own request this morning, after tendering his resignation, was given safe conduct to the cars by the citizens, on his pledge to go North and never return.

JACKSON, March 7.—The Legislature has been trying to evade the enactment of laws preparatory to holding an election this fall. Yesterday Gov. Alcorn informed the committee that he would order an election for all offices to be filled under the constitution, whether they enacted laws or not. He also informed the committee that he would not occupy his Senatorial chair until the election would be held in November.

ALBANY.

The New Hamburg Investigation Continued.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, March 7.—At the session of the Joint Railroad Committee this afternoon, to continue the investigation into the New Hamburg Railroad disaster, a letter was read from Mr. Creamer, the inventer of the patent brakes, which were on the express train, describing the construction and working of the brakes. He says it is the duty of the engineer to pull in the bell cord till that, and he should not, as in this case, according to the testimony given, call on the fireman to do so. Also if properly used a train can be stopped with a light or nine hundred feet. This letter, which was written from La Salle, Illinois, by Creamer, stating it was impossible for him to be present to-day in an engagement, the committee then adjourned to Thursday afternoon next at four o'clock with an understanding that the case will then be closed.

ST. LOUIS.

Bridge Approach Assessment—State Indebted-ness.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The Commissioners appointed some months ago to condemn property in this city for the approach to the bridge building here, have completed their labors. The property condemned embraces fifty-four feet from the Levee to Third street, and the widening of Third street between Washington avenue and Green street. The amount awarded the owners exclusive of several lots bought by the Bridge Company at private sales, is $287,593.

The Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the Fund Commissioner from cancelling any more State indebtedness until further Legislation is had.

NASHVILLE.

Raid on Illicit Distillers—Fired on by Bushwhackers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, March 7.—Assistant Supervisor R. T. Gaines, accompanied by the Deputy U. S. Marshal, A. H. Attarson, and a squad of Federal soldiers, left here on the 27th of February for a raid on the illicit distillers in the third district. They have succeeded in breaking up twelve distilleries and destroying thirty-six thousand gallons of beer at Shell Mound, in Smith county. The party was fired upon by bushwhackers, but no one was hurt. District Supervisor Gaines was shot in the thigh by an accidental discharge of his pistol, and was brought home to-day. The wound is severe, but not dangerous. The remainder of the party are still in search of contraband distilleries.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Trouble in the Assembly!

IMPEACHMENT AND ARREST!

Parisian Deputies Blamed!

GUARDS DISBANDED!

Cost of the War!

FRENCH FAMILY JAR!

Mob Law in Paris!

ENGLISH NEWS.

The New Cabinet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

TROUBLE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, March 6 (Evening).—In the National Assembly this evening Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and Quinet made a demand for the detention of the members of the September Government until they shall have returned an account of their acts until the capitulation of Paris. Delescuse submitted the demand for their

IMPEACHMENT AND ARREST

on the charge of high treason. A motion was made that the Assembly should not return to Paris, but sit elsewhere. At the request of Thiers, the Assembly immediately went into committee upon the question. A decision upon which is to be made to-morrow.

VERSAILLES STILL OCCUPIED.

The *Daily News* to-day says that a special commissioner has been entrusted by the German and French authorities, under which the German occupation of Versailles is extended until the 19th of March.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

PREFECTURE OF POLICE ABOLISHED.

PARIS, March 6 (Noon).—The office of the Prefecture of Police will probably be abolished and the service united under the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

GARDES MOBILES DISBANDED.

The departure of the provincial Gardes Mobiles begins to-day. Those within three days' march of their homes are to go on foot. Rations will be issued them for their journey.

COST OF THE WAR.

The *Journal des Debats* calculates that the expenses of the war will be six milliards of francs.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Favre and Simon have tendered their resignations but Thiers will not accept them. Two more regiments have arrived at Paris to reinforce the garrison. Gen. Leflo, late Minister has arrived, and will command the National Guard. The payment of thirty sous per day to all members of the Guard is continued to save trouble. The *Mot D'ordre* publishes letters from Rochefort and Malon, denying that they are fugitives. They because Thiers has made peace. They say France ought not to be dismembered.

A FRENCH FAMILY QUARREL.

A great quarrel occurred at Argenteuil Maire et Loire, between a number of Britons and the Franc-tireurs. The Britons were praying to the Champ de Mars, when the Franc-tireurs mocked them and pelted them with filth and dung. The Britons charged them, killing three and wounding a great many.

FOUND A RICH MINE.

A largard number of Prussian bank notes have been forged.

TROOPS FOR ALGERIA.

A corps d'armee will be formed of the Guard for service in Algeria.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

VERSAILLES, March 5.—Midnight. The third review takes place at Ferriers, of the Royal Saxon, Wurtemburg and Prussian troops, on Thursday. On Friday the Emperor will finally leaves Versailles. The final evacuation of the city is delayed for a few days. The Crown Prince leaves Versailles to-morrow for Rome. His staff will follow immediately after. Reinforcements of the garrison of Paris from Chanzy's army are actively proceeding.

SPIES IN PARIS.

The spy fever is prevalent in Paris. There have at least been a dozen cases of Englishmen being insulted.

THE PARIS ALARMING.

The state of Paris is very alarming. The mob is better armed than at any time in the history of France. There was no demonstration against the Czar's Prince at St. Cloud.

DINNER AGAIN.

This evening Odo Russell dined with the Emperor and had an interview with Count Bismarck.

AN APPEAL FOR ORDER.

PARIS March 7.—Gen. D'Aurilles De Paladines, in his first order envokes the co-operation of his men in the work of maintaining order, and says that tranquility alone can still restore prosperity to France. Meanwhile all disturbances will be promptly repressed. Bad men promptly warned to desist with. The press approve of the General's order, and say affairs already show improvement.

THE ASSEMBLY IN SESSION.

BORDEAUX, March 7.—The assembly is in session awaiting the report Committee on its removal from Bordeaux.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

LONDON, March 7.—I learn from government authority that Bismarck is preparing a circular, to be addressed to the diplomatic agents of Germany in foreign countries, reviewing the history of events in the progress of the past war and the changed political position of the German Empire.

HE DERIDES ENGLAND.

In conclusion, he comments with severity, almost amounting to offensiveness, upon the attitude of England during the war, and the tricky and evasive policy of the British Government.

FRENCH RELIEF BEING DISTRIBUTED.

John T. Burker, of Boston, is now in the naval district of France distributing the New York fund for the relief of the suffering people.

NATIONAL GUARD FLATTERED.

LILLE, February 7.—General Faidherbe issued a proclamation to the Twenty-third corps composed of National Guards, on their disbandment. He thanked them for the manner in which they have fulfilled the hard duties imposed by the government for national defense, and tells them that they now return home honored by their comrades. They have in themselves the elements of a superior army. He concludes by denouncing those who disobey their duty to their country, declaring that public opinion will punish them with eternal infamy.

ENGLAND.

DISCUSSION OF OUR CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Post* learns that the proposed for the settlement of all claims in dispute between the United States and England by the Joint High Commission at Washington is very promising. There is, says the *Post*, an evident disposition to treat all topics with fairness. Discussions will take place upon the question of fisheries, and afterwards upon the Alabama Claims.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The *Times* announces the following changes in the Ministry: G. J. Goschen succeeds Hugh C. E. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty; E. James Stanhope succeeds Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board; W. E. Baxter, Esq., succeeds Stanfield as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, and George J. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., succeeds Baxter as Secretary of Admiralty.

WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, March 7.—One thousand workmen have struck at New Castle, because the masters refuse to pay them weekly instead of fortnightly.

ENGLAND CLAIMS IGNORANCE.

In the House of Commons to-night, Gladstone, in replying to the question of which D'Israeli gave notice last night, decided that the Government had any knowledge of a secret treaty between the Czar and Prussia. He also intimated that the Conference on the

EUXINE QUESTION

would not adjourn for some time to come Gasehen's acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty was announced.

PATENT REFORM.

The House agreed to the appointment of a Committee on Reform in Patents.

ITALY.

TUNISIAN TROUBLE SETTLED.

The *Telegraph's* special from Florence announces the settlement of the difficulties between the government of Italy and Tunis. The demands of Italy were fully conceded, and conditions imposed by the Florence government were accepted by Tunis.

THE POPE DISSATISFIED.

ROME, March 7.—The Pope has held a secret consistory, at which he delivered an allocution of considerable length. The Holy Father, in his address to the cardinals, attacks the motives and policy of Victor Emanuel the recent Italian events, and particularly the occupation of Rome, and rejects the guarantees of his spiritual power proposed by the bill which recently passed the Italian Parliament.

SOME LEAVEN OF GLADNESS STILL.

He also laments the occurrence of the Franco-Prussian war and expresses his gratitude for the kind sentiments he and the church of the whole Catholic world.

SWITZERLAND.

RETURN OF PRISONERS DELAYED.

BERNE, March 7.—The return of French soldiers delivered in Switzerland has been postponed at the request of the French Government, in consequence of the interruption of the Lyons and Paris Railway.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Internal Revenue Matters—South Carolina Outrages—A Permanent Garrison Needed—Terrible Condition of Affairs—Disposition of Troops—Republican Caucus—Mutilated Currency—Subscriptions to Our National Loan in England, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Commissioner Pleasonton will send to Congress at an early day a communication with regard to the income tax, the export of whiskey, and the modification of the tobacco laws. He will repeat the recommendations which he made to the last Congress, and urge immediate action on them.

SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES.

Governor Scott has called upon the President for United States troops to suppress lawless outrages in the counties of Union and York, South Carolina, where he reports that men are murdered, or driven from their homes nightly, because of their political opinions. Governor Scott informs the President that there is not a sufficiently armed and equipped militia to give the needed protection, and that if he did have at his disposal a competent military force, there are no funds in the State Treasury to transport and subsist them. He says that nothing but a

MUTILATED CURRENCY,

Treasurer Spinner has decided that postmasters must receive mutilated currency for its full value in payment for postage stamps.

When in cases of United States notes not more than one twentieth of the note is necessary, and in the case of fractional currency when not more than one tenth is missing, when such notes and fractional currency are mutilated beyond the standard referred to, no one is compelled to receive them for any part their value, and the only place where such notes may be redeemed is at the United States Treasury.

PERMANENT GARRISON

in the disaffected sections will give protection to men who are threatened with murder or exile solely because of their fidelity to the principles of free government. As an evidence of the condition of affairs in South Carolina, the facts are stated that on last Monday the company of United States troops that left Columbia for New York, had the

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP

in their front by bodies of armed men, and were obliged to march by the road. On Friday last the Republican members of the Legislature, now in session, paid men to picket the road leading to the capitol, because of well grounded

FEARS OF A KU KLUX RAID

upon their body. A committee of three members of the Legislature of South Carolina will arrive here in a day or two to lay the condition of affairs in South Carolina before the President. Mr. Warren Wilkes, a leading conservative member of the South Carolina Legislature is one of the committee.

LOUISVILLE PERMANENTLY GARRISONED.

Two companies and a battery of regular troops have been ordered to Louisville, Ky., as a permanent garrison.

OTHER MILITARY CHANGES.

The Seventh cavalry have been ordered from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South; the Sixth cavalry from the Department on Texas to the Department of the Missouri, and the school of instructions for light artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, is discontinued, the batteries to rejoin their respective regiments.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus meeting this morning and appointed Messrs. Sherman and Morrill, of Vermont, and Messrs. Howe, Conkling and Ferry a committee to report to the Senate committees and report their recommendations to a future meeting of the caucus. Some informal discussion took place as to the

TIME OF ADJOURNMENT

of the session, and although no action was taken on the subject, the general sentiment seemed to favor the delay in adjournment at least until next week.

NATIONAL LOAN IN ENGLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury last night received a telegram that a large amount of the National Loan would be taken in London.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Senor Lopez Roberts was formally received by the President to-day as Minister of the New Spanish Dynasty, the usual addresses of courtesy and congratulation being exchanged in the presence of the Cabinet and Spanish Legation.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Several owners of large steamers and other vessels now under foreign flags, have obtained from Congress American registers to be used in case of annexation.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAIRO, March 7.—Alice Dean, from Cincinnati to Memphis, at 4 P. M.; Talisman and Nashville Packet at 2 A. M.; Julia, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 4 P. M.; John A. Wood, from Louisville to New Orleans, at 4 P. M.; Lexington, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 4; City of Chester, from St. Louis to Memphis, at 6; C. B. Church, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, at 7. Departed—Ben Boyd, for Memphis. Weather cloudy with indications of rain. Mercury 64 degrees.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—River twenty six feet, and falling one foot; seventy six feet bridge space. Arrived—Exchange from Pittsburgh; Granger from Evansville; Silver Moon from Memphis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, for Wheeling; Exchange, for Nashville; Dove No. 2, for Kentucky river; Annie Lucie, for Kanawha; Kate Robinson, for St. Louis. The Shannon did not leave as announced last night, but expects to depart to-night. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Arrived—Bayard, from Quincy; Grand Tower, from Memphis; Maria Denning, and barge, from Keokuk; Bob Roy, from Keokuk; Sioux City, from Pittsburgh. Departed—Illinois, for Peoria; Bob Roy, for Keokuk; Bayard, for Quincy; Colorado, for Vicksburg; Argonaut, for Tennessee river; Ironsides, for Pittsburgh. River falling. There was a heavy thunder storm early in the morning; cloudy and warm since.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—River falling slowly; seven feet nine inches in Indiana Chute; six feet nine inches on the Rocks. Clear and pleasant. Wharf dull. Departed—Warsaw for St. Louis, Silver Moon for Cincinnati. A number of the cubs made a raid to-day from above and below. The Kilgour did not get off, she leaves to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Mercury 70 degrees river about stationary. Arrived—Celeste Arkansas. Departed—Dexter, St. Joseph for St. Louis, city of Cairo for Vicksburg, Robert Mitchell, for Cincinnati, Virginia Ames, for New Orleans, Legal Tender for White River, city of Quincy for Louisville.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—River falling rapidly eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and windy. Arrived, Eddyville from Evansville. Ella Hughes from Upper Cumberland. Departed, A. Baker for Burksville. Philips for Upper Cumberland. Eddyville for Evansville.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Arrived—Katie from Louisville; Charles Bodman, from Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, from St. Louis; Belle Lee, from Memphis. Departed—Great Republic.

VICKSBURG, March 7.—Down—James Howard, last night; Seminole, Waunita, Susie Silver, Fairgrounds Rose and barges to go to Natchez. Up—Kate Kinney and Alaska City for Vicksburg. River rising. Cloudy and warm.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A Republican Mayor has been elected at Auburn, N. Y.

—Per contra, the Democratic Mayor of Oswego has been re-el ected.

—Six hundred Germans are now rehearsing a chorus to sing at the great Saengerfest next summer.

—In the case of Pilkens, the express robber, the prosecution closed their case yesterday, and the defense opened, claiming to be able to prove an alibi.

—A fire at Fall River, Mass., yesterday destroyed the packing room of the Globe Works. Over two thousand pieces of prints were destroyed. Loss about $25,000.

—Captain F. W. Perkins, the well known steamship agent, was found dead in his office, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans, yesterday morning, having been shot through the head

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania.
No. 2100 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMMERLY,
H. S. OGAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 97½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111@111¼.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has appointed a Committee to investigate charges against Judge E. W. Jones of the Second Judicial District. It is a relief to know however that the charges are not political

GOVERNOR CLAYTON of Arkansas, having declined to accept a seat in the United States Senate, it is asserted that Alexander McDonald late Senator from that State, will be re-elected, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Clayton's refusal to accept.

THE NEW JERSEY effort to pass a local prohibition bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 17 to 38. If we are to draw any conclusion from this vote it will be that New Jersey is a long ways from allowing her citizens to vote for or against the sale of liquor.

IN RHODE ISLAND last year, there was one divorce to every fourteen marriages. The total amount of divorces during the year was one hundred and sixty-two. Is it any wonder the subject is beginning to occupy the attention of the citizens, who are now anxious "to have some limit assigned to this evil."

AMID the thousand and one rumors in connection with the present Congress, is one that, a bill will be prepared restoring to full pay, rank and employment all officers lately mustered out of service, as supernumeraries. There is not the most remote possibility of any such bill being passed. All the time wasted on it, will probably be the amount of time consumed in drawing up the bill.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that when the new bill is prepared permitting anybody and everybody to lay ocean cables between this and any foreign country, there will be a provision, by which our own nation will realize from other nations, some slight portion of the liberality it extends to them. Had the first bill adopted such a provision of reciprocity, the President would have signed it. As it did not, he refused, and properly refused, to make it a law.

HAYS CITY, Kansas, is close to the eastern edge of Ellis County. In 1870 the vote in Ellis County was one hundred and nine Republican to three hundred and twelve Democratic. On Friday the third of March, Lieutenant Baldwin and twenty men, were ordered from Fort Hays to Hays City, to preserve the peace, against a band of ruffians who threatened to kill all the negroes in the place. Before aid reached them, however, some negroes had already been shot down and murdered. A hasty glance at the late vote in Ellis County is sufficient to account for this, without any further comments.

THE new Congress will enter on its labors with an abundance of heavy work left undone by the late Congress. It seems at present to be a matter of uncertainty how long the present session will last, but it is generally believed that the Senate will not consent to adjourn today, as was agreed upon by the House. There are so many conflicting ideas on the subject that it is, however, impossible to guess even what will be the result. The friends of the San Domingo question are exceedingly anxious for a report of the Committee before the Senate adjourns; the friends of the Southern Investigating Committee are not ready for adjournment; while the opponents of both measures are anxious for adjournment.

JAMES H. HARRIS, who is a contestant in the Raleigh District, North Carolina, is a colored man of marked ability. The grounds upon which he contests his seat are, that Sion H. Rogers served in the rebel army, and has not had his disabilities removed, and also, that he (Harris) was deprived of two thousand votes by intimidation. The vote in the Raleigh District it will be remembered was very close. So far as the Attorney-General was concerned the votes was a tie at 13,630. Rogers received 905 votes over Harris. Should Harris, therefore, be able to prove not only that 2,000 voters were intimidated, but that those 2,000 persons would have voted for him, he has many more votes than are necessary to secure an election. The contest will be exciting.

ALL THROUGHOUT THE LATE ELECTIONS, Democracy sent up a general cry that wherever and whenever a revenue reformer was elected, the Democratic party had gained a victory, and an increase of strength. There was much talk about a union between Democracy and reform in the election of a Speaker. As a mere matter of information we would be pleased to know whether the election of Speaker Blaine is a part of the Democratic and reform scheme, and whether Democracy voted for Mr. Blaine? The truth is that the idea of a union between the Democracy and reform, if it ever was sound and healthy, is one that it was impossible to accomplish. We believed at one time that the effort would be made, and we believe that such would have been the case, if it had not been seen to be hopeless. The idea, however, was one it was impossible to carry into execution, and this is proven by the vote at the re-election of Speaker Blaine.

WE SINCERELY HOPE that the re-election of Mr. Blaine as Speaker, will not cause him to act in any other manner, than for the direct interests of the Republican party. The appointment of Committees necessarily entails a great burthen, but we believe that speaker Blaine will be equal to the emergency, and allow no factional element to prevent him paying strict regard to the advocates of protection. Already we hear it rumored that this member or that member cannot be made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, because his advocacy of protection has been outspoken and fearless, and his appointment to such a chair would aggrieve certain prominent Republicans, who affect milder views on the tariff. The Republican party is the party of protection, and the name of a stout fearless and eloquent champion of protection to Home Labor, at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, would be a source of gratification to the whole party. We hope that no regard will be paid to a few factionists but that speaker Blaine will place the party fairly on the record in this respect.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

We copy the following from the *Iron World*, and produce it as another link in the evidence in favor of "Protection to home industry." Ten years ago we manufactured but little, if any, reliable *tool steel*; now we produce an article as good as any imported, and at a lower price, which facts are acknowledged by the leading cutlery manufacturing establishments of our country. Hail the day!

"L. and I. J. White are wholesale manufacturers of axes, planes, skates and edge tools. They have $80,000 capital invested, and employ eighty workmen. During the past six months they have used cautiously, Miller, Barr & Parkins' steel, made in your city, and found it much better than ordinary steel and fully as good as that of English make. Their motto is, a first-class tool at living prices, and they guarantee that they will compare favorably as regards finish, style and durability, with the same line of goods from any section of the country."

DEMOCRACY.

In the new Congress, Democracy starts with a large gain. It has reduced the majority of the Republicans, until it is no longer possible to pass a two-thirds party vote over its head. Whether this fact will elevate Democracy, remains to be seen. There is now an opportunity offered for it to show that it is something more than a great mass of disloyalty, with only one hope, that of retaliation or revenge. It should have long since learned the lesson, that it cannot accomplish its desires in that respect. While here and there, some local interest may give it a temporary increase of power, its newly acquired strength is fictitious, and cannot be depended on. The reason for this is, that Democracy, stubborn and self-willed, does not rise from out its narrow minded prejudices, and grasp liberal ideas that are in accord with the feelings and convictions of 1871, but it grovels in party mud and mire, almost where it was ten years ago. It is true that it cannot to-day exult over the success of Southern armies, because there are none to succeed: but it does just the same thing, when it endorses the sentiments of men who can scarcely open their lips without eulogizing the old rebel soldiers and the rebel cause. At heart it is still, to all appearances, precisely the same as when the echo of the first cannon against Fort Sumpter reverberated throughout the whole land.

During the past Congress, with a silliness akin to idiocy, it received and encouraged expressions of opinion calculated to arouse deep indignation and strong feeling against Democracy. It is all folly to attempt to disguise this fact, for throughout the length and breadth of the land there was not a Democratic sheet that dared offend the Southern rebels, by denouncing the speech of McCreery in the United States Senate, when he would have kicked the bones of our dead soldiers aside, that they might give place for living traitors. Following this comes the speech of Blair. In 1868 this same man Blair, assisted the Republican Party in securing a victory, and he seems kindly to pursue the same course again. Democrats may chafe, and foam and fret over the fact that Blair has been so foolish as to disclose such sentiments, but all they can do is to gnaw their lips and keep silent. They want the Southern vote—that portion that will go with them—and dare not offend their masters, by repudiating the expressions of Blair.

We are glad however that Democracy does hold a power in Congress, that will prevent reckless party majorities acting untrammelled. We think wiser and more careful legislation will be the result, and that the country will be benefited thereby. The Republican majority has been so strong, that hitherto it trifled with its own cause, and we find as a consequence, factions, that would never had an existence, had the majority been held in check by a strong and powerful minority.

ENGLAND.

A sequel to Disraeli's attack upon the United States will be found in the remarks made by the Marquis Salisbury in the House of Lords. With no gloved hands has he seized upon the foreign policy of the Government, and declares that *all* the foreign powers were contemptuous in their manner towards England. Citing the refusal of Prussia to accept the aid of England in negotiating peace with France, as one illustration, he also points to the repudiations of Russia of the obligations "solemnly entered upon at the close of the Crimean war." As a remedy, or perhaps a preventive of further insults, the Marquis urges the reorganization of the English army.

We refer to this speech because a few weeks since, Disraeli concluded that the United States was probably the least dangerous at the present moment of all the nations who had smiled derisively at her threats and menaces, and that it was therefore the most legitimate object of attack. Prussia had too many soldiers within a stone's throw of the English capital for Disraeli to single that nation out, and Russia had a gleam of anger already in her national eyes, and was mercifully permitting England to back out of a very dangerous position she had inadvertently gotten into. In neither case did Disraeli dare to intimate that England proposed to hold either of these two nations to a strict accountability, as he did threaten to do with this Government. English journals took the subject in hand, and many of them patted Disraeli very affectionately on the back, and endorsed his ominous shake of the head towards the United States.

But a new face is put upon the matter by the late speech of the Marquis Salisbury. He has been able to go further, and to find more contempt among nations towards England's policy than has been manifested in the United States. He thinks, also, that he has discovered the cause, and that it finds its origin in the weakness of the English army. We doubt that fact very much. We think it arises from her unfulfilled promises. If she is weak—and she certainly ought to know that fact as well as any other nation—it is better she should regard home protection, than to try to make the world believe that she will do this, that or the other, when she has not only no intention to do anything of the kind, but has not the power to do it even if she desired.

Let Disraeli and Salisbury quit their prating over insults, either fancied or real. The time has passed when England can dictate terms to any nation, and the time has also passed when any attempt on her part to do so will not be received with laughter and contempt. England ought to know this, and act accordingly. If she would but keep herself out of entangling alliances she has no business with, or having got into them through vain glory and stupidity, make her words good, she would be respected everywhere. As it is, however, we find the Marquis acknowledges, what everybody knew before, that England occupies a position where there *are* nations who treat her with contempt.

CONCERNING THE OLDEN TIME.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Perhaps the very mention which the GAZETTE has for its correspondents of the olden time may induce it to think the enclosed communication worthy of a place in its columns. The pleasant sketches of your correspondent "Rip" having revived old recollections of the early history of our city, and increased my reverence for the few ancient landmarks that yet remain, I was prompted to take a stroll into the locality that was the scene of events now hallowed by a lapse of time that has become centurial, and which exercised an important influence in shaping the destinies of our country. The unrelenting hand of time and the progress of civilization will soon have obliterated the last trace of the primeval creations of the men of that period, who successively gave way to the victorious, nationalities against whom they were arrayed in mortal strife, for the supremacy in which keen statesmanship of the old and new worlds, foresaw the advent of the Star of Empire that is destined to wend its way toward the setting sun.

But for the pen of old Mr. "Rip," nothing touching the events of that long past would now be discernable to the eyes of most people—save, perhaps, the old Redoubt that was "built by Col. Bouquet in 1764," which still stands, unlike as of yore, because of the ceaseless change in the surroundings, which unmistakably foreshadow its inevitable fate. It is moderately accessible to view on turning from Penn street in to First street (the new name for Point street), then going a few steps and entering a narrow public passage leading to the left.

The well-remembered stone slab that was inserted in the face of the wall on the south side of the Redoubt, and which bore the inscription above quoted, has been removed, and its place is supplied by masonry that in appearance indicates that it was done recently, perhaps within a year, probably the result of some thoughtful design on the part of some person to rescue from impending destruction and preserve this relic of the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, it would be a solace to the declining years of the few remaining citizens of the olden time, whose memories cling to the recollection of the youthful scenes that clustered around those old souvenirs, to know what has been done with the old stone slab inscribed, "Built by Col. Bouquet, A. D. 1764."

Please start the inquiry, and perhaps some one who knows will be kind enough to respond, for the information of old citizens and their successors for ever.

RIP, JR.

[Our esteemed correspondent is informed that the historical tablet to which he alludes was very kindly presented to the city by E. H. Schenley, Esq., of England, in whose estate the old Redoubt is embraced, and was removed by the Commissioners of the new City Hall building. It has been set in a highly-polished stone frame in the wall of the principal hall of that building, where it will be preserved for centuries to come, and where all visitors to the City Hall will have an opportunity of observing it.—EDITORS.]

THE OLDEN TIME.

[FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.]

III.

On the eastern corner of Wood and Water streets was a large and commodious (I say it according to the times of which I write) frame warehouse of Thos. Cromwell, and adjoining it was a large frame building owned by William Watson, a stone cutter, and occupied as a dwelling by William Bell. Next to this was an old log house and a large vacant lot used as a yard for flat-boat repairing and skiff building. In the next lot was built the residence of Wm. Watson, the pump borer, opposite to which, on the river bank, could always be seen great piles of large logs destined to be bored and converted into pumps, on which we were then dependent for our supply of drinking water, which was a good deal purer than the weak solution of petroleum with which we are now furnished.

That other Wm. Watson, the stern and upright Scotchman and stone-cutter, had his workshop next door, and in its rear was his dwelling house. Who remembers his sign, on which was inscribed this verse from Burns's Tam O'Shanter:

"Now, Tam, oh Tam, had thae been queans,
A' plump and strappin i' their teens,
Their sarks, instead of creshie flannen,
Been snaw white seventeen hundred linnen."

Next to this was the palatial residence of William Wilkins, a house in size and appearance, much ahead of the times, and which even now would compare very favorably with many of our modern improvements. Next to Smithfield street there was for many years a vacant lot in which there was afterwards erected a public school house—the first I think in the Second ward—which was soon, however, converted into a foundry and machine shop, which, after a time, gave place to the world renowned "Monongahela House."

On the other side of Smithfield street was a two storied stone house, owned by James Ross, and then occupied by that good and pious man, Thomas Cooper. I believe the first Methodist meeting in Pittsburgh was held in that house, when there were but very few members of that body hereabouts. A meeting house was soon after built for them on Front street. A brick house adjoined this, owned by O'Hara, and occupied by a family named Gowdy, who kept a school. Captain Wm Mason lived next door to this. he was a sail maker and rigger, besides being well know as chief cook at fishing parties, which were much enjoyed by many of our leading citizens.

On the east side of Cherry alley was the residence of Colonel Robinson, who had a son George, who was the life of all the sport and fun, and took an active part in our first Thespian performances, where the principal actors were Alexander Johnston, George Beal, James S. Craft, Butler Barker and others. Next to this was Colonel Robinson's glass works, which was afterwards converted into the black bottle factory of Bakewell, Page and Bakewell, which was not a success. They brought many artizans and workmen at great cost from France. The buildings extended all the way to Grant street, and Anderson's foundery now occupies the same ground.

Having reached the corner of Grant street we find on the southern side to Water street, and on the southeast corner stood the widely-known flint glass works of Bakewell, Page and Bakewell. If I am not mistaken they were the first of the kind erected in Pittsburgh. On the northern side of the street there was a row of small tenement houses. all of which were occupied by the glass-house hands, excepting two in which Angus McBane and James McDonald, two worthy and reliable Scotchmen, had their shops for wood sawing and jobbing. It should be remembered that in those days no one used any coal for cooking, and as the wood came to town in logs, these men sawed and split it into suitable kitchen lengths.

Next to this row of tenements the lots were all vacant until just about where Ross street now is, and there was then located the widely-known tavern with the sign of the three blue bells of Scotland, kept by a Scotchman named Wm. Tobin. Beyond this there was a vacant common ground until we reached the mansion of James Ross, Esquire, situated about where the First Baptist Church on Fourth avenue now is. It then stood on high ground, and the boys of that period had fine sport, coasting without hindrance on this great open space, where the soldiers of the war of 1812, when on their way to the frontier, would encamp. Soon after this, James O'Hara built those two large brick mansions on the corner of Second and Grant streets, which were destroyed in the great fire of 1845.

There was no further obstruction by houses for some distance, until Sukes' Run was reached. On the flat ground along the river there was a ship yard, where some schooners had been built. About this time I think it was that the great steamboat architect, Latrobe—father of the present Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—came there to build such boats as should combine great capacity and speed with lightness of draught, all essential for the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He put one on the stocks on the flat grounds, which, when launched, was called, I think, the Vesuvius. After that he built a long wharf and put another on the stocks, which was christened the Buffalo, which, when gliding into the river, which was low water at the time, rather broke down, or hogged, as ship builders call it, not having sufficient momentum to carry her over. But they both proved to be great failures when finished with their engines on board, for they had but poor accommodations either for freight or passengers and besides drew over five feet of water. However, in due time, they started for New Orleans and whatever became of them after that I cannot say, I only know that they never came back here, and that is the first steam boat building I can remember.

Many years after this on the corner of Ross and Water streets where Anderson Wood and Company's steel works now are Patterson and Lambden built a large paper mill which in a short time passed into the hands of Henry Holdship, Esq., who carried on the business for several years.

On the east side of Sukes Run was the Eagle Foundry, then owned and carried on by Mr. Anthony Beelen. It occupied a portion of the grounds now covered by the Pittsburgh Gas Works. Nearer the river there was a large frame building in which pure white lead was manufactured by James S. Stevenson. This was afterwards removed and the building was converted into a steam flouring mill by Mr. Beelen, who was one of the most enterprising men of his day. A number of buildings beyond this were occupied by the workmen of the foundry, of whom I remember only Kingsland, Sowers and Nicholson. Beyond this was a school for teaching the young idea how to shoot, presided over by a Mr. Goughey, and next to that was the brewery of Thomas Baird, where good, wholesome beer, porter and ale were made. Mr. Baird's dwelling house was immediately behind the brewery fronting on the present Second avenue. On this same ground John K. McKnickle built the Dowlass Iron Works which, much enlarged and improved, are now in the hands of Messrs Lloyd & Black.

Adjoining this was the residence of Mr. Greenough, who I think is still living. Then there was open country for quite a distance until you came to the ferry house, immediately beyond where the bridge now is, and near which was then the dwelling of William Eichbaum, father of our late worthy city Treasurer. He had a wire factory hard by which he worked for many years.

Beyond the Eichbaum property was the site of the first Rolling mill for puddling and rolling iron into bars. It was built by Messrs. Robinson, McKnickrwilds and Henry Baldwin, and was put into operation by Mr. Reeder, a man of skill and energy. Here were made the square irons used for suspending bolts in the first Allegheny bridge at St. Clair, now Sixth street. The mill did not prove remunerative to the proprietors and after a few years was abandoned. The bridge was thrown open to the public in 1818 or 1819. Beyond the mill was an unimproved space again until you reached the meadow of Mr. John Miller. All along the river here there were great rocks, one of which was quite celebrated as "Foster's Rock" where was fine fishing water, undisturbed by boats and much frequented by Rev. Francis Herron, George Shiras and a lady named Stephenson who was passionately fond of angling and quite an expert at the art. Beyond Mr. Miller's meadow was the estate which Mr. Anthony Beelen inherited from his mother-in-law Mrs. Molly Murphy of whom I have already spoken.

Just at the two mile run stood an old log house dwelt in by Mrs. Frizzle who had a garden in which she used to raise vegetables for the market in the town, now the city of Pittsburgh. And now I have about gotten to the end of Water street.

RIP.

The Death of Judge Conyngham.

The accident which resulted in the death of Judge Conyngham is thus described by a correspondent of the Scranton *Republican*:—Arriving at Magnolia, Miss., about 9 o'clock last Thursday evening, the train stopped there for the passengers to take supper. The Judge, Mr. W. L. Conyngham, and an old gentleman named Henderson, who had travelled with them from Pittsburgh, left the train together and took their supper at the hotel near by, the usual place, the Judge eating very heartily. While they were thus engaged their train was taken away from the place they left it and another came up, and when they returned they went into one of the cars, to find, however, that it did not belong to ther train and they turned to leave it. The train was slowly starting, and they did so with some haste, Mr. W. L. Conyngham and Mr. Henderson alighted without trouble, except a harmless fall on the part of the latter. The Judge was not so fortunate, as in stepping off the car steps to the platform of the depot, which was rather low, he stumbled and fell, with his legs between the platform and the cars of the train, and when they had passed, it was found that his legs, below the knees, were crushed in a terrible manner. It is not known whether they had been crushed between the platform and the steps of the cars, or whether the wheels of one truck had passed over them, and there appears to be no conclusion which was the probable way. He was taken to the hotel and medical aid immediately summoned, and everything possible was done for his comfort. He did not realize the extent of his injury at first, no pain attending it, and he even made an attempt to get up before he was removed from the platform, saying: "No matter, I am not hurt; I will get up in a few moments." He lived two hours, and toward the last, when conscious seemed to be taking place. His last words were, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

A Woman's Trick.

The author of "The Siege of Metz," a volume just published in London, tells this story:

They tell a strange tale here, and one which I could never unfold plainly. For many days past a buxom young damsel came in and out of the lines at this point laden each morning with a full basket of vegetables, and returning each night with her basket empty, but apparently heavy. Her passed was duly signed, so there was no attempt made to stop her. Last night her basket was so heavy she could hardly carry it, and her back assumed rather more than a graceful Grecian bend under its weight. The courteous soldiers insisted on relieving her of her burden. It was heavy indeed. It was filled with those new chassepot cartridges we had been so industriously making at Metz. Often have we found of late that the enemy's outposts had fired at longer ranges than usual, often have we found a chassepot bullet at our feet or in our wounded. Arms we knew they had captured in great quantities here on this very spot, and at Sedan, but we often wondered where they found the ammunition. Little till then did we think that we had been making it for them, but they utilized our industry most pleasantly As for the young woman, she was equal to the occasion While the astonished sentries were unpacking her basket, she tumbled them and it over, and sped away down the hill to Lanvaillhere, and before they could recover themselves or their arms she was some distance ahead, dodging behind the long rows of poplars which as usual yet line the roads outside the lines. An attempt at pursuit was prevented by the fire of the Prussian sentries, who, unlike our own, seem always to be wide awake at their outposts, and between anger and mirth we walk back to Metz again.

The Head of Mary Stuart.

Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in his "Recollections of Abbotsford," thus speaks of a painting in the dining-room of the great novelist: "The dining-room contains a fine collection of paintings, one of which at once rivets attention. It is a painting of the head of Mary Queen of Scots on a charger, sketched a few hours after her execution by a young French painter, who visited Fotheringay Castle for the purpose. The head is laid upon the centre of the dish and placed in an oblique position, with the ghastly neck nearest the spectator, so that the nose is foreshortened and the mouth from you. Such a position must have been a very difficult position for artistic effect. Yet, with all these disadvantages, the artist has achieved wonders. In spite of the foreshortening, in spite of the livid hue of death, the face is superlatively beautiful, and in gazing at it one can believe any tale of the witchery of her loveliness. The dark hair tinged with gray, parted on the classic brow, rolls downward in luxuriant waves, as if to hide the ghastly evidences of decapitation. The nose, of the finest Grecian form, descends from the broad brow, which bears that 'width of ridge' Lavater said was worth a kingdom.' The eyebrows are exquisitely arched above the closed eyelids, from beneath which you can almost fancy you can discern the gleam of dark, melancholy eyes. The mouth is slightly open, though somewhat swollen by suffering, of exquisite formation. The whole picture is terrible, yet fascinating—a perfect image of death by violence, of beauty unsubdued by pain."

Drummers.

"Commercial travelers" have become in this country what we call an "institution," and, like many other distinctive classes of business men have found it to their advantage to organize for the promotion of their interests and their comfort whilst on their journey. This comes to our notice in a "Manual" printed for the use of the members of the "Commercial Travelers' National Association," which is a neat little book containing the certificate of membership, and setting forth the advantages of the Association. It appears from this that the object of the Association is to obtain reduced rates of fare for the members on the various lines of travel, and an abatement from the general charges for board at hotels; and this has already been accomplished to a large extent, as we learn from the "Manual." Arrangements have already been made with twelve hundred hotels, in the cities and principal towns of the United States for reduced rates of board to members of the Association, and similar arrangements have been made as to reduction of railway fares with companies representing twenty-five thousand miles of railway. The abatements for board range from 50 cents to $1.50 per day under the usual hotel charges, and the reduction of railroad fares ranges from one to two cents per mile lower than the regular rates. It appears to be in contemplation to extend these advantages to telegraphing. The Association already has agencies or offices in all the large cities.

Paris in 1815 and 1871.

The newspapers of yesterday described the scenes in Paris when the German forces entered the city. A letter to the London *Daily News*, dated in Paris a day or two after the declaration of the armistice contains the following:

A good many years ago I heard an estimable member of the Garrick Club, who I hope may be a member of it still, though if alive he can be no chicken, tell a story from his own personal experience illustrative of the inveterate propensity of the French to brag and boast even of things, which should be a cause of grief, if not of shame. He was present in the Champs Elysees at a grand review of the Prussian and English troops who occupied Paris in 1814. From feelings of delicacy he was afraid to say a word upon an event which he fancied must be a source of deep humiliation to France. But a Frenchman came up to him and said jauntily, "Tenez Monsieur! Quel beau spectacle! Comme c'est magnifique. Il n'y a qua'a Paris qu'on voit des choses pareilles!" ("Look here, Sir! What a magnificent spectacle! It's only in Paris that you can see such sights.") The French character has not changed during the 55 years that have elapsed since Waterloo.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds,
New Stock New Goods of all kinds,
New Stock New Goods of all kinds,
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

AN INSALUBRIOUS SEASON.
Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and recruite the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, the ordinary grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in gas and cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is not so liable to the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 86 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de7

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
A Complete Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
At Attractive Prices.
New Dress and Shirting Percales.
Fine Black and White Mourning Ginghams.
Beautiful styles Delaines and Armures.
Tycoon Repps, rich figures for Wrappers.
Alpaca Plaids, bright and colored for children.
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Black and Colored Wool Delaines.
Satin Cloths, spring colors.
Poplin Plaids, beautiful spring styles.
Plain and Fancy Mixed Poplins.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Japanese Silks and Irish Poplins, all colors.
At 12½c. Double Width Alpaca Poplins.
At 12½c. yard wide Dress Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 8½c. Fast Colored Calicos, a special bargain.
At 12½c. yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 25c. 6-4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 50c. Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 10c. White Damask Towels, all Linen.
At 18½c. White Irish Linen, an extra bargain.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Hall,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
Have just opened in this line a large assortment of
LADIES
Muslin and Cambric Underwear,
OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND MAKE,
COMPRISING
Ladies' Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Tucked Skirts,
Flounced Skirts,
Handsome Trail Skirts,
Fine Tucked Skirts at 75c.
10 Tucked Skirts, ex. good, at $1.
These Goods All New and Fresh,
AND
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
New Bridal, Quaker, and Princess Alice
CRINOLINES.
Ladies' Hosiery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVELTIES IN
Gents' Neck Wear,
FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c.
New Goods Every Day
THIS WEEK.
mh1
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Is Now Receiving His
SPRING
AND
Summer Stock of Goods
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Cor. Penn and Sixth Streets.
mh8:2

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of $5 extra; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSE, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or $5 extra additional will be charged on each license.
RATES OF LICENSES:
Each one horse vehicle..... $ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle..... 12 00
Each four horse vehicle..... 15 00
Each two horse hack..... 12 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by
one horse..... 18 00
ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on Saturday, February 25, by P. H. BOHN retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts.
FLORENCE KRAMER.
P. H. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:n3l P. H. BOHN.
FLORENCE KRAMER.....WM. M. VOGLESON.
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n3l

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship
All orders by mail promptly filled. de31:n26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT SEMPLE'S,
te Stock of
NG GOODS.
Low Prices for New Goods
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, all sizes.
At $1.25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, all sizes. The best made. None better.
At 10c., Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Hose.
At 62½c., Ladies' Merino Undervests.
At $1.25, Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
At 75c., Gents' White Dress Shirts.
At 62½c., Gents' Colored Cloth Shirts.
New Spring Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
New Striped Shawls.
New styles Ladies' Pointed Collars.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks.
Swiss, Jaconet and Victoria Lawn.
White Brilliants and Piques.
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, all widths.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Shirt Fronts, Wristbands, Collars, &c.
RY DEPARTMENT,
and Retail,
AT SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.

WHY WILL YOU

Ruin Your Eyesight,
BY
USING COMMON GLASSES,
WHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE
Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s
CELEBRATED PERFECTED
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE GLASSES,
The Best in the World.
They are recommended for PURITY OF MATERIAL, BRILLIANCY OF FINISH, and their STRENGTHENING and PRESERVING POWERS, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.
For sale in this locality only by
R. P. ROBERTS, Jeweler, 16 Fifth Avenue.
C. TEMPLETON, Jeweler, 138 Smithfield St.
BIGGS & HOYLE, Jewelers, 6 Wylie St.
A. BUEKLE, Jeweler, 559 Penn St.
C. BERGER, Jeweler, 117 Fifth Ave. Extens'n
IN ALLEGHENY CITY.
SAMUEL M. ORR, 114 Federal Street.
J. C. MARK & CO., 188 Ohio street.
IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.
JOHN W. STEMLER, 1823 Carson street.
Wholesale Depot,
10 COURTLANDT ST., New York.
MANUFACTORIES:
HARTFORD, CONN., and
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
CAUTION—We never supply or employ Peddlers, mh1:n8-MWF

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

mh8-tf

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 7, 1871.

The local money market continues easy. The amount of first class paper offering for discount is hardly equal to the demand, but there is yet no marked change in the rates for money. The effect is perhaps more sensitive for bonds and stocks, although it has had no sensible effect upon prices. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are still quoted at 89½@90. Connellsville 7's at 90 and interest.

There is a small demand for West Penn. R. R. bonds, 6's at 85@85.

The near approach to quarterly dividends has quickened the enquiry for Columbia oil stock, but we can learn of no transfers on the books.

The eastern markets are active, but scarcely so firm on the general list. Gold is steady at 111@111¼. United States bonds are higher for long bonds, and firm for five-twenties.

The interest in the railway list centers mainly upon Cleveland & Pittsburgh. The closing quotation yesterday was 112¾. From that point it moved off to 112½, where there was no disposition to buy, but at 4:30 was selling at 112¾. It is supposed that definite information will be received to-morrow or Thursday in relation to the lease of the road; upon which hinges a further advance or a rapid decline in the market price of the stock.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1881	Monday.	Tuesday.
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111	111
" 1867	111	111¼
" 1868	111¼	111¼
10-40s	109½	109½
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	111	111¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾
Erie	28¾	28¾
Reading	101¾	102
Lake Shore	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	112¾	112¾
Rock Island	112¾	113¼
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	80¾
Do. Preferred	94¾	94¾
St. Paul, Common	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	78¾	78¾
Wabash	37¾	37¾
Do. Preferred	70¾	71
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	53½	54¾
Adams Express	70¾	70
U. S. Express	54¾	54¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	U. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	114¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 7, 1871.

Gold has been strong and dull with all sales 111¼. Loans made at from one to three per cent. Clearances $15,000,000. Governments dull and firm with but little change in prices; currency sixes feverish, sales having been made at 115. Stock market opened active and strong but at second board became weak, and so continued until two o'clock, when an upward reaction set in. The great event of the day was a sudden advance in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares from 113 to 115, followed by a reaction to 112¾, and a recovery to 113¾. The occasion of this was a rumor of an intended 50 per cent. and scrip dividend, a lease to the Pennsylvania Central on the same basis as that of the Fort Wayne lease. After this the stock the principal dealings were New York Central and Hudson River and Reading, which advanced to 82¾. Lake Shore, North Western, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific mail declined, the latter declined in consequence of unfavorable telegrams from Washington. The market closed a little off, with few exceptions from the day's highest prices made. Money easy at from 4 to 5 per cent. State securities steady; new Virginia as yet strong. The only subscription to the new loan reported is $50,000 by Security Bank.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Government—Coupons of 1881, 113; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 112¾; new do, 95, 111; new do 67, 111¾; new do '68, 111¾. 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 91¾; Tennessee, old, 64; do new, 64½; Virginia new, 65; do old, 65¾; North Carolina old, 47¾; do new, 37.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 53¾; Quicksilver, 29; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 19; Mariposa Land, 7; Wells & Fargo Express, 63; American Express, 47½; United States Express, 48¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 28; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 132; Reading, 102; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 113¾; Northwestern, 80; do preferred, 94¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 36¾; do preferred, 70¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾; do preferred, 71; Chicago & Alton, 124; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 43; Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati, 118; Baltimore & Ohio, 153; Lake Shore, 120¾; Illinois Central, 140¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 7, 1871.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged, $4@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—We can report a continued good demand for the better grades while common continues dull and in good supply. The former may be quoted at 30@35 for prime to choice.

BEANS—$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BEESWAX—29@30 cts per lb.

CLOVER SEED—$6@6.50 per bu.

CHEESE—Is reported more active and firmer but without quotable change; 16@17—the outside figure for York State dairies.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and standard brands are quoted at 25 cts in 25 or 40 barrel lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@3, and Calcined Plaster at $4¼ per bbl.

COAL—Anthracite is firmer and higher; we now quote at $10@10 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm but unchanged; quarters, 10@10c; mixed, 11@11c, and halves, 13@14. Apples may be quoted at 6@8 cts. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Some dealers are endeavoring to put prices up, but it is up hill work, and there are but very few if any sales being made above 26 for fresh. The arrivals continue liberal, and so long as this is the case, there is not chance to spring prices, unless it would be backwards.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is considerably firmer, and holders generally are not so anxious to sell, though the demand is only fair, while prices remain unchanged. We continue our quotations, as $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $8.75 @9.00 for red winter and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—There is an improved demand for Wheat, and with a diminished receipts the market is firmer though so yet there is no quotable advance; the mills are willing to pay $1.35 and $1.45 for prime red and white, but holders generenally are now unwilling to sell at these quotations. They would have sold at these figures some days ago, but then they could not get them; now they have their ideas up as prices asking considerably more than they offered to sell at then. Oats, scarce and in demand though unchanged. Small lots of Barley are selling—small lots, in store, 57@60. Flax Corn is scarce and in demand and prices are tending upward; we are reported sales on wharf and track at 70@72. The advance rate is likely to cause an increased demand for corn for feeding purposes, but does not seem to be much inquiry for shelled though there is not much offering. Rye is scarce and in demand but unchanged. Timothy, $1.80@1.85, in first and second hands. Barley is still reported quiet and unchanged, 90@95 for spring and 90 @95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The only new feature in the grocery market worthy of notice, is a still further decline in refined sugars. There is a fair jobbing demand for New Orleans molasses, also for New Orleans sugars. Coffees firm but unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16c.

SYRUPS AND HONEY—White Honey, 75; Mavemyer & Riders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 65; other grades, 45@50.

SUGAR—New Orleans, 11@; prime, 11¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 9@9¾; Cuba, 9@9¾; Demarara, 11¼@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¼.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 85cts; fair, 60@75c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 12c. Cloves, 28c. Cassia, 20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@12 cents. Prunes, 12½c. Valencia Raisins, 13c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons, at $12@13 per ton, as to quality.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 20@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl. Pearl, $6.00@ 6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers' cows and steer 7@8; green salted skips 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.30@1.40 for middlings, according to quality.

OILS—Nominal at 60@65 for No. 2, 30 for Lubricating and 75@80 for Linseed, 65 bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 11; Ribbed Sides, 12½; Clear do, 13½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 13 in tes, and 14 in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $25. Country Mess, $23@24.

PEANUTS—Firm and higher; we now quote at 3@3½ cts per pound.

POTATOES—Coming in more freely, but with a continued steadily consumptive demand prices are still maintained; sales, in store, at $1.35@1.40 per bushel, the outside figure for prime to Rhows.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for Clover seed, mostly for small lots, however, while prices remain unchanged; $6.25@6.50. Timothy seed is very scarce, but the demand is meagre; we continue to quote at $2.25@2.50. Flaxseed unchange, at $2.15@2.18.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3@3½ cts. Remical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 8; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 9; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 8; Colgate's Palm, 8½@9.

SUMAC—Common Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8@8¼.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 7, 1871.

The oil market was again very quiet to-day. Crude exhibited signs of weakness, the offerings to sell being larger than usual, though holders generally seem unwilling to make any concessions, and, in consequence, there was little or nothing done. Refined also was weak and early deliveries a shade lower; notwithstanding the low price of refined as compared with crude, it is stated that it is higher relatively in this country than it is in Europe, and the result is there is very little inquiry for export.

CRUDE.

Sale 1000 bbls on spot at 11¼. There seems at present to be but very few sellers below 11¾, and on the other hand, but few buyers above 11¾, and not many even at that. Seller until July, 11½ bid.

REFINED.

Quiet, and as compared with yesterday, a shade lower. March, 24½; April, 24¾; May, 25¾; June, 25¾; April and May, April low June, 25¾; offer to buy 1000 each, May to July at 25¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 80, account Lockhart, F & Co; Excelsior O W 308, account J Wilkins; Lebanon O W 74, account same; Crystal O W 462, account Bates & Gi; Petrolea O W 462, account P Hutchinson; Model O W 912, account Bates & G; Star O W 48, account H McKelvy; D Bly & Co, 80, account J Weiler.

Total.....2,466 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Farren Scarans, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to London Bros. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 483 bbls refined to Warden & Co., Phila.

J. Spear & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. J. Palmer 80 bbls refined oil to J. J. Palmer, Baltimore.

H. W. C. Tweddle 240 bb's lub oil to R. W. Burke, New York.

Total.....1,088 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Bingham, Mc & Co. 100 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. R. R., MARCH 4, 1871.

Loaded at	New York.	Philadel.	Huntersville	Baltimore.	Columbia	Total bbls.
Farren Farm						
Franklin						
Cochran						
Foster		801	240			1,041
Scrubgrass			242	240	482	
Emlinton						
Parker		2,161	3,458	1,121	640	7,380
Total bbls		2,161	4,239	1,121	1,122	240	8,883

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—12 M.—Crude 13½; refined March 24½; April 24¾; May 25¾; June 25¾; April to July 25¾; refined 13½.

3:30 P. M.—March 24½; April 24¾; May 25¾; June 25¾; April to June 25¾; refined 13½.

NEW YORK, March 7, 12 M.—Market still continues dull and quiet. No demand for crude or refined at present prices. Crude held at 11½@12¼, no transactions.

3 P. M.—Market dull, quiet and crude held at 11½; refined 24¾@25, nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet but firm; nominally at $4.50 to $4.60.

TIDIOUTE, March 7.—2:30 P. M.—Market dull and weak, 35 to 40c.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1871.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet; 1¼@1¾c lower sold $1.34@1.34½. This afternoon heavy $1.33¾@1.33¾.

CORN—Dull and declined 1¼@2c; closed 52c cash this afternoon sold 53¾.

OATS—No. 2 dull and declined ½c; closed 40@40c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet 90c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull and declined 1c; closed weak 75c.

PROVISIONS—Steady 86c iron.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

HOGS—Steady 12¾@13c cash.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet ½c; lower 7¾@8c.

LARD—Opened firm closed dull weak $6.50@ 7.45.

CATTLE—Dull $6.15@6.40.

RECEIPTS—Hogs—$30,00.

SHIPMENTS—$16,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 14¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western State $6.10 @6.30; common to fair extra Ohio $6.40@6.70; choice $6.75@7.00; Southern $6.75@7.00; Canada $6.75@7.00; St. Louis $7.10 @8. Rye flour active; $4.75@6.35. Corn meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 spring (nominal); new spring $1.50@1.51, old $1.48. No 1 amber Michigan $1.59, white California $1.55. Rye steady; western $1.05. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; yellow 58@59c, mixed 58@59c. Oats firm; western 43@44c; Ohio 46@47c. Hay lower; shipping $1.15@1.20, retail $1.25@1.40. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm, with Rio at 19¾@20c. Sugar firm, with Cuba at 8¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet at 65@66c. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum—crude 15c; refined 25c. Pork—mess firmer; new $21.87@22.00; old $21.50; prime $19.50@19.75; prime mess $20.50@21.00. Beef quiet. Cut Meats dull; hams 13¾@15c; shoulders 8¾ @9c. Middles heavy and unchanged. Lard firm; prime kettle 9¾@9¾c. Tallow dull. Butter steady; western 19@25c; State 30@34c. Cheese steady at 12@16½c.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat dull No. 1 red winter held at $1.43, and $1.42 bid. Sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 red winter seller April $1.43. Corn dull prime 56c bid for shelled. Oats firm with sales of one car Seller March 40c, spot 37. Petroleum, crude dull and nominal $5.30@5.35; refined unchanged 22½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet and weak; XX spring $6.50. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.38¾; No. 2 $1.28. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 41c. Corn steady; No. 1 mixed 58c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 88c. Barley steady; No. 2 fall 75c. Hogs dull, and declined to $7.25.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.57; No. 1, $1.49. Clover seed firm at $6.50.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; white Michigan $1.55@1.56; amber Michigan $1.41@; No. 2 white Wabash $1.65. Corn steady; high mixed 56c; low do 60@c; yellow 62@c; Michigan 60c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 37c; Michigan 36@c. Clover seed $6.50@6.60.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $7@7.50. Wheat firm; red western $1.60@1.65. Rye $1.05. Corn yellow 58c, closing asking 58c; mixed 70@72c. Oats $1@1.06. Whisky dull; 92½c. Others unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; white southern 80@85c; yellow 75@80c. Oats $1@1.06. Whisky firm; 91@92c. Others unchanged.

Cotton.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales; receipts 1,061 bales; shipments 1,915 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton dull and tendency downward. 14@14¼c.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Cotton dull and lower, 15½c.

MOBILE, March 7.—Cotton quiet. 14c.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Cotton lower, 13½@ 13¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 7.—*Through.*—18 pkgs oysters, 14 do s potatoes, 4 do chestnuts, W J Steel 1bx; 10 bbls rosin, 30 bdls shovels, J H Sneathen 6 bxs fruit, L J Blanchard; 62 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth, H & Co; 8 pkgs coffee, Dilworth & Co; 23 do do, Heid & Metzgar; 30 pkgs tin, C G Hussey & Co; 4 pkgs coffee, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 pigs tin, A Reynolds; 5 bbls, 25 hf bbls liquor, M McCullough; 10 bbls sugar, G W McClure; 10 bgs rice, W Millar & Co; 10 bbls sugar, John Forster; held; 12 bxs oysters, C Reed; 25 bxs c goods, S Spencer & Co; 2 cks 50 bxs liquor, Schmidt & Friday; 5 bxs oysters, Vangorder & Co; 2 bbls sugar, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bbls s potatoes, Voigt, Ma Co; 12 do do, W H Graf & Co; 31 cks soda ash, Colhoun & Son; 250 cases, c goods, 61 bbls sugar, Reymer Bros; 5 bbls c goods, 300 bbls sugar, Beymer, H & Co; 20 bxs fruit, 3 bbls sugar, Kramer, V & Co; 20 bxs groceries, 20 bbls sugar, E Heazlet Sons; 50 bbls sugar, 6 do fish, Haworth & D; 328 pigs lead, H Bro; 10 bgs coffee, 10 bbls tea, T C Jenkins Bro; 10 bgs coffee, 2 bbls sugar, Renshaw & Co; 5 bxs drugs, R E Sellers & Co.

Allegheny City.—5 pkgs d goods, W Semple; 15 do boots, shoes, Russell & K; 2 do do, M Hasley; 1 do do, H Wagner; 13 pkgs groceries, J K Brown; 7 do do, Alexander Bro; 1 bx tea, 1 Forrest; 9 do do, D Bush; 1 crate e ware, Reizenstein; 12 bbls rosin, J G Stuart; 5 drums e soda, E Arnold; 12 bdls c skins, Lockcamp & Keefer; 10 kitts fish, W Sedden; 3 bxs do, J Lockhart.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 7.—9 pkgs crackers, J A Renshaw; 100 hides, J W Mills; 200 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 1 do eggs 2 bxs butter, H Riddle; 9 doz brooms, 34 sks potatoes, 1 do do, Woodworth & D; 35 sks onions, 1 bbl eggs, 35 do apples, 4 pkgs butter, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls sider, 77 hides, 6 bbls tallow, W Fiaccus & Son; 25 do flour, 7 pkgs butter, P Duff & Son; 4 bbls eggs, Koppbaier & G; 3 do hominy, 3 do meal, J Porterfield & Co; 2 do meal, J H Conway; 22 bbls lard, S S Marvin; 4 pkgs butter, W H Graf & Co; 3 bgs potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 5 roll e leather, G N Hoffstott; 15 do do, M Delange; 4 bxs cheese, 24 do yeast, Phelps & Co; 10 do do, 2 do do, Hamilton & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Jenkins; 40 bales hops, Spencer, Mck & Co; 25 bxs cheese, Atwell & Lee, 21 do yeast, J Wilson & Son; 32 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 40 do do, W M Gormley; 4 do do, Junker, D & Co; 8 pkgs butter, J A Graff & Co; 13 bgs c seeds, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 19 bbls apples, McCracken, G & Co; 6 do butter, 2 do eggs, 3 bbls eggs, J J Pettit; 21 sks rye, 45 do corn, 60 do barley, W J Meek; 1 car shingles, S & W Martin; 21 bbls bungs, Armstrong; 200 do flour Jenkins.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 7.—8 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 3 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 3 do do, Everson, P & Co; 2 do do, Wilson, Glass & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, R & C; 3 do do, W Clarke & Co; 1 do do, Wharton, Bro & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 74 bbls s iron, Wharran M Stone; 130 hf bbls fish, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 5,000 ft lumber, R A Clark & Co; 8,000 do do, G A Mandorff; 75 bbls mill feed, Schmelback; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Cossman; 2 hf bbls fish, S H Baird; 20 do do, J Wilson & Son; 2 cars h poles, Penn Salt Mfg Co; 160 bgs mill feed, 25 bgs f seed, 3 bbls hf bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 12 bdls g apples, 4 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, Voigt, Ma Co; 5 bxs butter, Bruggerman & O'Brien & Co., 1 kg do do, Hamilton & Co; 6 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 12 slabs lead, Totten & Co; 6 bbls d peaches, 3 d hogs, Van Fossen & St; 34 bgs rye, Mellon & Mayer; 2 cars h poles, Penn Iron Mills; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Lang & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 195 sks oats, J Graham; 80 kegs p butter, Spencer, C & Co; 5 bbls oat meal, Strickler & M; 5 do do, Voigt & McGraw; 12 kgs do, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 6 bbls, 15 hgs s oil, W Haslage & Co; 10 bbls peaches, Carter, Bro & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 7.—*Through.*—3 cars hay, 2 do do, Burke & Wood; 2 do do, F Kober; 1 car lumber, M Seibert; 228 sks barley, Franenhaus & V; 1 wagon hubs, Hamilton, Lang & Co; 32 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 64 do barley, Spencer, Mck & Co; 6 tubs butter, 8 bbls do, 1 keg lard, A Mellon & Son

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Thirty common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

Allegheny Teachers believe that sparing the rod spoils their pupils.

Money to Loan on Mortgages.—George B. Hill, corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Take your Kid Gloves to be cleaned, enamelled or dyed, to J. C. Pitcairn's, No. 33 Sixth street.

The Mayor has instructed the police to "take up" all wagons left standing on any public thoroughfare without horses attached.

A young man named Batchelor was severely scalded at the Water Works on Bedford avenue Monday afternoon by the bursting of a steam pipe. He is not dangerously injured.

A Conductor in Bad Luck.—Mr. Joseph Chambers, conductor on the Street cars of the Birmingham line, had the misfortune to loose his pocket-book on Monday night, containing eight or nine dollars.

A land slide occurred early yesterday morning on the Connellsville Railroad, near Dam No. 1. The train could not get by, and a train from the city was sent out to meet them, so that the only inconvenience to the passengers was that of walking over the debris.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. R. Wilson & Co., auctioneers, second floor of his auction room, 108 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	at 97 1/2	
Allegheny "	"	68 00

The Committee on Poor Farm of Allegheny County, held a meeting last night, at which they received the proposition of the Messrs. Beatty to sell the Farm for $600 per acre. The Committee decided that they were in no position to visit the place, and fixed next Thursday as the time for the trip.

A Colored Juror, named Moses Hammond, the first summoned in the Criminal Court, answered to his name yesterday, and was called into the box in the first case. He was challenged by Mr. McCarthy, counsel for the defence. He was called a second time into the box, but on the challenge did not receive off, he was temporarily relieved from duty.

Beating a Woman.—Melinda Woods, a colored lady who resides in the "Old Trey House" at the upper end of Wylie avenue, appeared before Alderman Butler and made oath, charging one Thomas Bland, with assault and battery. She alleges that Thomas, for some reason to her unknown, gave her a sound thrashing. A warrant was issued.

Letters Retained for want of postage yesterday:

Bauman Andarens, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3.
Bryson Capt. Lou, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3.
Dyer Dr. H. New York, 3.
Mackey Jno. Philadelphia, Pa., 3.
Richardson Mrs. Wm. M. Cincinnati, Ohio, 3.
Vogel Frederick, York, Pa., 1.

Mortgages Wanted.—George B. Hill, corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Annoyed His Neighbors.—Thomas Dumphiey was brought before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday on the charge of keeping a disorderly house preferred by John Payne. The complainant, who is the joint occupant of a house with the accused on Shubert alley, alleges that he keeps up such a racket in his part of the domicile as not not only to seriously annoy him, but the whole neighborhood. Held for a hearing.

Dominoes and the Brush.—John Burns made oath before Alderman O'Donell, yesterday, charging Cyrus Crowley with assault and battery. The latter, a dominoe player, and the bar-tender at the London House, were engaged playing a game of dominoes, when, as is alleged, a dispute arose, which led to Crowley's thrashing Burns. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

A private dog fight took place on Monday night in the kitchen of the "Goat's Inn," a suggestive name, in Sandusky alley, Fifth Pearse, who was making his rounds, heard the noise, saw the two brutes on the floor fighting, and others standing around enjoying the brutal exhibition. They were all arrested, and as many of these two legged specimens of the canine race had money, they paid their fines and were discharged.

Fell in a Fit.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a gentleman from Sharpsburg, while crossing the St. Clair street Suspension bridge, was attacked with an epileptic fit and fell unconscious to the floor. He was observed a short time afterward by a pedestrian, who summoned assistance and had him taken into Dr. Lounsee's office. He received prompt medical attention and was enabled to leave for Wheeling on the early morning train.

Polite of Him.—A few months ago, one Dennie Duncan made his escape from the Work House. He had been committed to that place by Justice Kerr. Last evening, yesterday that gentleman received a note from Duncan, congratulating himself on his escape. This was quite polite on the part of Duncan, but decidedly green, as he still owes his term of service, and, one would think, would have kept a whereabouts dark. As Justice Kerr says, he feels that he would rather return to his old love.

Fire at an Oil Works.

Last night about seven o'clock, a safety valve in a still at Livingston's Oil Works blew out. A small quantity of oil in the still was consumed and alarm created for the safety of the works. The fire was struck, and the engines in that district went out to the works located at the Sharpsburg bridge, but their services were not required as the fire was extinguished by the employees.

Personal.

Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Mercersburg, Pa., conducted the communion services in the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, over which the late lamented Dr. Pressly was formerly pastor, on Sabbath last.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Hall will soon be presented with a call to become the pastor of that large and influential congregation. No better call could be made for such a young minister of fine talents and eminent piety.

The Hutchinson's Free Concert.

We are glad to announce a free Concert by the celebrated Hutchinson family, at the rooms of the Christian Association, Sixth and Penn street this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. This family is well and personally known to our people from previous visits. They will sing some of their choicest pieces, some of which are associated with their name from the happy reunions during many previous visits years ago. The new announcement will fill the rooms, and those desiring seats we advise to go early.

Dangerously Ill.

We regret exceedingly to announce that Mr. Howard R. Logan, brother of the late lamented John F. Logan, is dangerously ill, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery. Mr. Logan has been one of our most active and enterprising young citizens, and his present serious illness is a source of great regret to his many friends. We sincerely hope he may rally, and be restored to full health, so that he may long enjoy the high confidence of his friends, and they are many, and be able to contribute his share in the grand work of development going on about us.

Reformed Presbyterian.

Rev. John Alford was installed, yesterday as Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Fairview, Beaver county, Pennsylvania by a commission of the Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Presbytry has received petitions from the congregations of Ebenezer, Mercer, Herman and Lawrence counties to be dismissed to the Presbytery of Butler and Mercer under the care of the United Presbyterian General Assembly. These petitions will be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the Presbytery, which will be held at Deer Creek Church on the first Wednesday of April next at ten o'clock.

False Pretences.

G. E. Chester, book-keeper for Messrs. Gray, Fossiel & Reese, merchant tailors, made an information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging J. E. Jones, whom he described as a very fine looking Englishman, with obtaining from him by false pretenses, at $35, under false pretences. He alleges that the defendant came to the establishment of the Messrs. G. F. & R. in the character of a thief, he was a member of the firm of Jones, Shandley & Co., contractors of Connellsville. The firm have since learned that this statement was false in every particular, and made, they believe, with the purpose of defrauding them. A warrant has been placed in the hands of an officer for his arrest.

Peace Jubilee.

The programme for the Peace Jubilee, which takes place at Library Hall next Thursday evening, has been arranged. It will consist of a suitable overture by Terge's orchestra, an original poem and address by Rev. Mr. Weitershausen, an address by Mr. Naumburg, a grand chorus by the United German Singing Societies, and an oration by D. Moore, Esq. Then will follow a splendid tableau, "Germany in 1870," by the Pittsburgh Turners under direction of Prof. Conrad, which promises to be particularly effective. Then follows an orchestral piece, and an address by Rev. Mr. Weil, the whole to conclude with the celebrated hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott," by the whole assembly, singing accompanied by the band.

The speakers are limited to ten minutes. The admission is free, the parquette being reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record, on Saturday, March 4th, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

John C. Bisher to Thos. Gibson, January 11th, 1871, 10 perches of land in Mifflin township $1,000
John Brown to Joseph Maityand, May 11, 1870, lot Nos. 92 and 93, in the plan of lots of John Brown, in lower St. Clair township. $475
Joseph B. Stephens to James Bleakly, September 10, 1866, lots Nos. 107, 108 and 109, in plan of lots of David Grier, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh. $1,000
James Barclay to Chas. Jamison, Feb. 8, 1870, lot No. 138 and half of lot No. 139 in plan of lots of Wm. Porter, Portsmouth ward, Pittsburgh. $2,000
Jacob Franz to Lorenz Hose, April 18, 1867, lot number 56 of Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh. $2,000
Timothy Coffield to James Coffield, Feb. 25, 1871, 142 acres 125 perches of land in Ross township, with buildings. $6,500
James Coffield to Debby Coffield, February 27, 1871, 20 acres 39 perches of land in Ross township, buildings.
Martin Fehl to Thos. Kerlin, March 6, 1871, lot No. 237, in the Joseph M. Gazzam's plan of lots Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, buildings. $350
Bernard Weisner to Joseph Mitsch, January 2, 1871, lot No. 3, in Wray & Hoevier's plan of lots in Bloomfield. $650
Wm. Ben executor to Sarah Ann Barnes September 25, 1870, lots Nos. 27 and 28, in Wm. A. Ben's plan of lots in borough of Allentown, buildings. $725
Jas. Wilson to Samuel Wilson, February 6, 1871, lot No. 186, in O'Hara's plan of lots the extension of Pittsburgh, buildings. $5,000
George E. Peebles to Jeanie Swan, February 28, 1871, lot 169 by 165 feet, 169 inches on Park avenue, Twenty-second Ward. $1,500

Mortgages Wanted.—George B. Hill, corner Wood street and Third avenue.

EDUCATION.

Avery College—Remarks of Prof. T. E. Sullot.

One evening last week, at Brown's Chapel, Allegheny, a large meeting of the earnest friends and supporters of the Avery College was held, and able addresses were delivered by a number of prominent educators and others, among whom Rev. Mr. Elsey, of the Lacock Theological Seminary, James Jones, Esq., of Manchester, Prof. B. K. Sampson and Prof. T. E. Sullot. The remarks of the latter gentleman were listened to with marked attention, and among the they did from an educator of great ability and one who has devoted nearly a life time to the duties of the preceptor's office, were interesting. We present a brief abstract from his remarks, which will doubtless prove interesting to our readers. After reciting the marked improvement in the management of Avery College, since his first introduction to it, how the curriculum of studies was made more exalted, and how the grade of scholarship was advanced so as to make age and fitness qualifications for admission, he said:

Let me caution some of my unprofessional hearers against a very natural misconception. They are not to suppose that I am specially addressing the management of a common store or shop. They know that, in order to carry on the concern economically and therefore profitably, it is necessary strictly to proportion the number of hands to the amount of work to be done. But when they turn from their counter or factory to our school and there see three teachers employed in teaching about thirty scholars, they cannot fail to wonder at the wasteful expenditure of time, labor and power. This wastefulness appears still more glaring when they visit the public schools and there see one teacher burdened with fifty or sixty scholars.

It is precisely true that, under better regulation, these three teachers could manage at least three times as many scholars. For instance, allowing each scholar three studies, to each teacher six classes (our present number) and fifteen scholars in each class, 6x15=250 which distributed among the three teachers gives ninety individual scholars.

But, unfortunately, the law of the difficulty of age and standing that an economical appointment of teaching-force is impossible and each teacher must, with his six classes open, even though there may not be more than four or five scholars, or even fewer, in each class.

At the end of the Fall term, last December, we had brought the school into tolerable order and were beginning to realize the great moral advantage of the new element—music—and, still more, of the personal influence of the new teacher—Miss Gormly.

We had, in the meantime, each according to his own views and measure, been striving to emancipate our scholars from the bondage of set forms to train them to depend on the living power of analysis, instead of the deadening burden of rules; to walk by the natural light of common sense, instead of blindly following arbitrary authority; to listen to the inner voice of duty rather than to the word of command; to find their motive in the whole life of scripture, instead of listening to it with dull, passive submission as to a dead religious form. In short, we had been striving, not merely to substitute quickening instruction for dry routine, numbers for figures, living sounds for lifeless characters, substances for shadows, realities for signs, the spirit for the letter.

We are still far, very far from realizing our own ideal, but we are encouraged, at the least, comforted by feeling that we are on the right track.

During last month, (the first month of the new term) we have felt warranted to introduce into our course a few changes which we deem improvements.

There is no evil against which we feel powerless. Its effects are very discouraging. It is two fold. First the unreflecting readiness with which, on the slightest excuse, parents take their children to leave school before the day's business is over, or even keep them at home altogether for days. Second the much more hurtful indulgence of all owing school girls, whose time, not due to study or home duties, should be given to healthful, recreational, not to artificial, stimulating and, therefore, exhausting amusements, to attend evening parties usually carried on in crowded rooms until a late hour in the night, thus unfitting them for the next day's work, and indeed making it impossible for them to do it well. If school girls must have parties and balls and parties must be tolerated in grown up men and women, surely those under fifteen years of age should be exempted by their immature condition from the physically and morally pernicious influence of diversions so obviously unfit for their age.

How to protect the life and health of the school scholar, and that, too, in unwearied, active interference, with parental discretion and family arrangements, is still a puzzle.

Every morning, after the usual exercises and one recitation, ten minutes are given to simple gymnastic exercises under Professor Hemmenway's direction. Many scholars have been so unused to any systematic exercise of their muscles that, no doubt, most of them might complain of stiffness and weariness. But this is only a slight and temporary evil. The exercises are simple, perfectly safe and are to quicken, not to exhaust the vital force. There is not only no reason to fear that any injurious consequences can result, but an absolute certainty that they will do much and much good. The object of them is to insure a firmer and more graceful carriage, thus, briefly, to secure, if not to a large degree preservative from that bane of female health, especially in town life, cold feet and headache, the regulation of the blood and equally distributed circulation of the blood. Any scholar pleading indisposition is excused from participating in the exercises for that other day, at the close of the exercise, I requested any girl who could conscientiously say that she was worse for it to raise her hand; not one hand was raised. One lady who brought a head ache with her to school, told me that she felt relieved by the exercise. A teacher himself, Professor Sampson, declared it to be the best medicine he had ever taken.

Another feature which we have added is the introduction of linear or outline drawing, as a regular study. It is not more than a month since we began, and I cannot therefore boast much of actual results; but we can augur hopefully of future possibilities.

It would be superfluous to enlarge on the importance of that art; it must be obvious to any observing mind. In the first place, it is a language in itself, the most direct communication by which one can convey to other minds at a distance an accurate and vivid conception of the form and character of visible objects. It is also highly valuable as an instrument of mental discipline. He who has learned the habit of seeing for himself, and to absent himself at night without the written consent of a teacher, of any kind, from Avery College, and so far given us satisfaction.

In order to increase the efficiency, and raise the name of Avery College, you have been invited to meet here this evening to consider what part they have played in the past, and how far they found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,668 00.

ROOM No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Bissell vs. School Directors of McCandless, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $417.

The next case taken up was that of Annie Glyde vs. James F. Ryan. This was an action for ejectment, to recover certain property in McKeesport. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, March 7.—Thomas Patterson and Alexander Sword were indicted for assault and battery, John Ruper appearing as prosecutor. Sword pleaded guilty, and Patterson was tried and convicted. The parties, it will be remembered, indulged in a rain upon peaceable citizens of Allegheny some weeks since, and the case referred to is one of the prosecutions which resulted from the raid. Sentence deferred.

Thomas Haney was convicted on a charge of stealing twenty dollars from F. M. Barbin. He was sentenced to pay the costs, and to undergo ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

Michael McCarthy was convicted of committing an assault and battery upon Patrick McCarthy. Sentence deferred.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The Board of Control in Session—Financial Matters—Corporal Punishment again—Attendance at the Schools.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers had a regular monthly meeting last night, in City Hall.

There was a full attendance from all the Wards, and at half past seven o'clock, upon motion of Mr. Benny, the president being absent, Mr. R. B. Francis of the Fourth ward was called to the chair.

The minutes were then approved.

The reports from the visiting committees in the various schools exhibited the schools in good working order. The committee on Colored Schools also reported that department in a more satisfactory condition than at any previous visit.

FINANCES FOR THE YEAR.

Mr. Clancey presented the report of the Finance Committee, showing the following estimated expenses for the ensuing year:

Expenses for the Eighth ward	$76,765 53
One additional teacher, colored school	450 00
Teachers, Ninth ward	2,850 00
Receiver's salary	1,500 00
Total	$81,565 53
Valuation upon which levy tax on $8,251,271 at an assessment of 10 mills would realize	$82,565 53
State appropriation	5,000 00
Estimated interest	1,500 00
	$89,012 71

which, provided all the taxes are paid, would leave a balance of $7,500 to meet any additional expense incurred by the Board in the election of additional teachers, etc.

The committee therefore recommended the adoption of a resolution authorizing that assessment for the coming year.

The committee also recommended that the Depositary of the Board be requested to furnish the Secretary of the Board with a monthly statement of the daily balances and interest received, the same to be read at each meeting.

The committee also favored fixing the bonds of the Receiver of Taxes at $20,000.

The report was accompanied by a statement showing the interest on the unexpended balances, as follows:

September 30	$ 330 22
November 3	116 92
December 5	121 57
January 3	108 81
February 7	94 41
March 6	72 78
Total	$ 876 76
Balance on hand March 6	$12,026 50

The report was received and recommendations adopted.

THE TEXT BOOKS.

The Secretary read a communication from Messrs. English & Osgood, stating that they would be ready to supply the new series of books at the furthest, after the summer vacation. The series was a new one and required more time to complete than had been anticipated.

Mr. Sprague wanted to know if the Schools were dependent upon Messrs. English & Osgood for books. They had vitiated their contract and he thought the Board should consider the matter. The people should not be put to the expense of changing books.

The communication was then received and filed.

Several small bills were presented and warrants ordered.

Mr. Smith presented a communication from Mr. J. R. Oxley, tax collector of the Third ward, complaining that the Auditor of the Board, had deposited with the Depositary $500 and had received no receipt therefor, but was compelled to secure the same by the County Prison. The committee reported that the present law makes the Commissioners, Controller, Sheriff, Judges of the Courts and the Mayors of the two cities a Board of Inspectors of the jail. They had consulted with a number of the Boards, and they concluded that the law was not only improper, but unjust. The committee then submitted a draft of an ordinance intended to secure better management of the prison. The act was discussed at some length and was finally adopted. It is as follows:

An act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny shall have power from time to time to appoint nine citizens of said county, to be known by the name of the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison.

SEC. 2. Said judges shall within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, appoint the citizens aforesaid, in the following manner, to wit: The judges of the District Court shall appoint two to serve for two years, and two for four years, and the judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall appoint two to serve for two years and two for four years, and the Governor of the State, on the first Monday of January, in every year, shall appoint one to serve for two years, and one for four years, and the Governor shall appoint one to serve for two years, and one for four years, and the Governor shall appoint one to serve for two years, and one for four years, and the Governor